JUN 12 1942

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DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

FROM THE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EIGHTH SERIES

1941 - 1942

DISCARD
ÉLIMINER

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

25 cents per annum

March

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Editor.

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No. 152 — Making War Equipment

Canadian munitions are being used against the Axis on every battlefront and every ocean. The Dominion is helping to equip the fighting men of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Russia, in addition to meeting her own needs.

Canadian equipment and war materials are being used in the Libyan desert by the Imperial forces. As a result of this Aid, Egypt, through which country the supplies reach the armies of the Nile, became Canada's third market for home products during 1941. Total Canadian exports to Egypt amounted to $79 million, compared with $8 millions in the previous year. The vast increase was due wholly to supplies of a military character.

As a result of the stepped-up output of Canadian factory and field during 1941, all exports (excluding gold) totalled $1,621 millions, the highest total in history, although substantial export markets were shut off by enemy occupation. This compares with $1,179 millions in 1940, and is an increase of $442 millions. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to $658 millions, compared with $508 millions. Exports to the United States totalled $600 millions against $443 millions in the preceding year.

In 1918 Canadian exports were valued at $1,540 millions, which included gold. Prices of commodities at that time were generally mugh higher than the current level so that it may readily be seen that Canadian aid to Allied countries is at present materially greater than it was in 1918.

No. 153 — Royal Canadian Navy

No limit is being placed upon the number of men to be enlisted for the Royal Canadian Navy, except that imposed by training facilities and the number of ships available. Since the outbreak of war the Navy has been expanded many times over, having had a pre-war strength of only 15 ships and 1,800 men whereas today there are more than 350 vessels and more than 25,000 men on active service. The Navy expects to add another 12,000 men to the force by the end of March, 1943, bringing the total strength to 40,000.

As it has grown, the Canadian Navy has assumed more and more of the heavy burden placed upon the Allied navies. It has taken over an increasing share of convoy work in the North Atlantic. It has assisted in convoying more than 8,000 ships from Canadian shores, which have carried more than 50 million tons of cargo. It is operating in the Pacific. Canadian troops were protected on the trip to Hong Kong by a R.C.N. auxiliary cruiser, H.M.C.S. Prince Robert. Canadian seamen are serving on the seven seas either in Canadian or British vessels.

Canada has undertaken a merchant and naval ship-building programme, calling for an outlay of $500 millions. Apart from the ships destined for Britain, Canada will use all the vessels the shipyards can build.

No. 154 — Canadian Army

The Canadian active army is comprised of more than 265,000 men, about half of whom are serving outside Canada. Its growth has been rapid since war began, having had a pre-war strength of 4,500. In the ranks of the reserve army, or those en-

listed for home defence, there are more than 156,000 men, the pre-war figure having been 55,000.

The Canadian active army in Britain consists of a corps of three infantry divisions, divisional and corps troops, an armoured division, and an army tank brigade, in addition to which, there are re-inforcement units. They are stationed in key defence positions. The first Canadian troops arrived overseas in December, 1939. Canadian troops are also stationed in the West Indies, Newfoundland, Gibraltar and in coastal defence areas at home. The army's main task to date has been in the assistance it has given in the defence of Great Britain.

To make the Canadian army in Britain as modern, powerful and efficient as possible an expansion and re-grouping will be undertaken this year.

An overseas army of two corps is being organized. One corps will comprise three infantry divisions and two army tank brigades. The other corps will consist of two armoured divisions. Necessary ancillary troops will be provided and a division now in Canada will be equipped as an armoured division, trained and sent overseas. Another army tank brigade will be created for use with the infantry divisions.

At home, a special reorganization and re-grouping is being planned for the reserve army, which consists of about 140,000 men.

No. 155 -- Royal Canadian Air Force

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is the greatest and the most vital of all Canada's military commitments in this war, according to the Canadian Prime Minister. And the main task of the Royal Canadian Air Force is the administration of the Air Training Plan, which is expected to attain peak production this year.

The personnel of the R.C.A.F. has experienced a growth proportionate to the vast expansion of the Air Training Plan, or from a pre-war strength of 4,000 to more than 100,000. Canada has been called the aerodrome of the Allied Nations.

The safety of Britain and the creation of an offensive force is vitally dependent upon the air strength based on the United Kingdom. British air strength is being developed largely on Canadian soil, in the 90-odd schools of the Air Training Plan and the schools of the Royal Air Force established here. Canadians, Britons, New Zealanders and Australians are being trained in Canada. Air Minister Power has offered the facilities of the Air Training Plan to train recruits from the United States as air crews for the American Army Air Corps.

The Air Force has been engaged in territorial defence, as well as in Newfoundland. Its duties on the Pacific Coast have been increased by war with Japan.

Canada sent overseas three squadrons, which participated in the Battle of Britain. The Dominion's own force in the field has been expanded to 28 squadrons, already formed or in the final stages of formation in Britain. Thousands of Canadians are serving as individuals with the Royal Air Force in Britain, the Middle East and other theatres of war.

The air force, unlike the army, which serves overseas as a unit, has a large and increasing proportion of its trained personnel serving under British command (the Royal Air Force).

To increase the number of recruits available for enlistment in the R.C.A.F. educational and physical rehabilitation schemes are being conducted to bring up men to the standards required for air crew members. The air force cadet movement is being fostered to create a reservoir of manpower which may be used in the future for the Air Training Plan.

The air force is particularly interested in physically and educationally fit recruits between the ages of 18 and 25. The present flow of recruits from the high schools of the nation are not sufficient to keep the Plan operating at the level it can achieve in 1942 and the loss of recruits from the United States will have an adverse effect on recruiting. About 10 per cent of air crew members formerly came from the United States.

No. 156 -- Controlling of Prices

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established by Order in Council under the War Measures Act on September 3, 1939. To it is entrusted the dual task of providing against undue price increases and ensuring adequate supplies and equitable distribution.

At first its powers were limited to staple articles of food, fuel and clothing. In September, 1940, the control of rents in war-congested areas was added to its duties and in August, 1941, its jurisdiction was extended to cover all goods and services. In order to provide consistency of policy, the August 1941 amendment of the Board's powers includes the provision that no other authority, Federal, Provincial or municipal, could fix or approve prices except with the concurrence of the Board.

During the first two years of the War the Board effected its control of prices by concentrating primarily on the problem of supply. Administrators were appointed to organize and regulate the supply of sugar, wool, coal, hides and leather, and oils and fats. On occasion, however, the Board intervened directly to fix maximum rentals for houses, and prices for wool, flour, bread, butter and millfeeds.

By the summer of 1941 it became apparent that expanding consumer income, on the one hand, and limitation of supply of consumer goods through increasing large-scale diversion of labour and materials to war purposes on the other, were giving rise to an upward pressure on prices that neither control of supply nor piece-meal fixing of prices could resist. The earlier policies of control, adapted to the transition period from peace to total war economy, had to give place to rigorous and complete control of price and supply if serious inflation were to be avoided.

The first step in this programme was the licensing of all manufacturers and dealers in foods, feeds and clothing, in September, 1941. This step was designed to facilitate the policing of prices and to provide the necessary basis for allocation of supplies in the event that shortages developed.

The Board's next move was to curb consumer credit by restricting retail instalment sales on a long list of commodities early in October, 1941. A down payment of at least one-third of the purchase price is required and the remainder is to be spread over a period not to exceed 12 months.

The final major step was taken when a universal price-ceiling was announced on October 18. Effective from December 1, 1941, the regulations brought under control the prices of all commodities, retail and wholesale, finished goods and raw materials, as well as a long list of services. Maximum prices were fixed at the

level of the 'basic period', September 15 to October 11, 1941. Where adjustment is required on account of the time-lag in prices, it is the policy to adjust backward from the retail ceiling.

Where certain prices are outside Canadian control, such as the price of imported goods, a commodity-prices stabilization corporation purchases and resells commodities at prices that allow maintenance of the domestic retail price ceiling. The Board also has power to recommend reductions in duties or taxes, or the payment of subsidies in order to maintain the domestic price level.

In the administration of the general price ceiling, the Board's personnel was greatly expanded. Membership of the Board was expanded to eleven so as to give representation to each Government Department directly concerned in price control. The maintenance of price control in the various branches of Canadian industry and business is the direct responsibility of administrators recruited from private business and industry to supervise this work. To decentralize administration, regional offices of the Board have been established in thirteen major areas, each with its own staff. In addition, direct offices are being opened up as required.

Throughout its operations, the Board cooperates closely with the Department of Munitions and Supply which, through its Wartime Industries Control Board, regulates the supply of vital war materials.

No. 157 -- Training of Skilled Personnel

Canada's War Emergency Training Programme to make skilled personnel available to war industry and the armed forces exceeded its original objective in 1941. At the end of December there were 14,054 men and women attending the 100-odd government training centres. Total enrolment during 1941 was 62,102, against an estimate of 50,000 made at the start of the year. From April 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941, the effective operating period of the programme, the following persons were trained: 16,200 for the army and navy, 14,000 for the air force and 52,500 for industry.

Apart from the steady expansion of the programme in 1941, two developments stood out: the rapid increase in the number of women in industrial classes, especially towards the year's close, and a growing demand for part-time training for men and women already employed in industry. Both developments are interpreted as signs of wartime industry's increasing pressure on available manpower and increasing co-operation of manufacturers with the training programme.

At the year-end, enrolment was made up of 5,453 men and women in industrial classes (of whom 803 were women), 4,370 air force trainees in pre-enlistment classes and 4,231 enlisted men of the army and navy.

Biggest expansion of the year was in classes for the air force in which basic training in aero-engine and air-frame mechanics, wireless operating and radio mechanics is now given potential ground crew personnel. These courses last 18 weeks and have shown a wastage of only seven per cent, through discharge or withdrawal. Total trained for the R.C.A.F. during the year was 11,779, practically double the number anticipated.

Three-months courses were given 15,750 army and navy tradesmen during 1941, the great majority of these being army men. Courses covered the work of driver mechanics, cooks, welders, carpenters, blacksmiths and instrument makers, etc.

Of the 34,573 men and women enrolled in industrial training classes during the year, 18,378 are known to have been placed in employment, 2,000 were already employed while taking training, 605 enlisted in the armed forces, 5,458 were still training. Because of the steady demand for trained and even only partially-trained personnel, it is believed the remainder are also employed.

In addition to the War Emergency Training Programme, the Dominion is cooperating with industrial establishment programmes.

No. 158 -- Salvage

The vital necessity for the salvaging of scrap and waste material has been strongly emphasized by events of the past few months. Canada's war production is getting into high gear. More and more raw materials are being poured into factories turning out increasing quantities of munitions and equipment. Japan's entry into the war in the Pacific has placed supplies of tin, rubber and vegetable oil in a critical position. Steel, copper, zinc, lead, brass, glycerine and paper are needed in such vast quantities that every source of supply in the country must be tapped if the machinery of total war is to remain operating at top speed.

The Director of the National Salvage Campaign has appealed for cooperation in saving and recovering scrap of all kinds: to manufacturers to turn in old, unusable machinery: to store and hotel keepers to undertake "house-cleaning" of their premises to release various kinds of metal equipment: to farmers to collect disused farm machinery and old milk and cream cans: to housewives to save fat, bones, papers and rags: and to all women's and young peoples organizations to give voluntary help to the work of collecting the salvage and making it available to the government. The railways now allow special rates on cars of mixed salvage shipped from outlying points to the nearest sorting centre.

Over 10 million pounds of waste paper have been collected. Its value to the munition factory can be gauged by the following figures; one ton of waste paper will produce material for any of the following: 1,500 shell containers; 9,000 shell fuse component parts; 47,000 boxes for small arms ammunitions; 3,000 boxes for aero cannon shells; 1,000 packing cases for two-pounder shells. Waste paper is also converted into wallboard for building war plants and housing the armed forces.

Tin foil and tubes, which have contained toothpaste and other products can be melted down, purified, and used a number of times with only small loss. An old automobile will yield enough scrap to make a tank cannon -- 25 will build a tank. About 100,000 cars are scrapped annually, and owners of automobile "graveyards" are being asked to speed up the stripping of saleable parts, and turn in the rest for steel scrap. For every ton of steel produced by the steel mills, a ton of scrap must be made available to feed the furnaces.

Housewives, who have already made valuable contributions in the form of discarded aluminum pots and pans, are now saving surplus or inedible fat for conversion into glycerine. Rags are in great demand as machinery wipers in war factories.

There are at present, 2,700 local salvage committees in operation, involving about 125,000 active salvage workers. Thousands of tons of vital materials are being turned back into industry -- materials that before the opening of the Salvage Campaign would have been relegated to the furnace or garbage dump.

No. 159 -- Rationing of Gasoline and Rubber

The conservation of rubber and gasoline is a matter of vital concern to all Canadians. The steadily expanding needs of these essentials by the armed forces, coupled with the overrunning of the Malay States by the Japanese and the continued loss of tankers by enemy action, has lead the government to place these items under a system of rigid rationing.

As from April 1, 1942, gasoline for use in civilian motor vehicles has been obtainable only on presentation of coupons. For the purpose of operating the plan, every motor vehicle has been listed as belonging in one of seven categories. Category "A" comprises cars driven for non-essential purposes. Inclusion in any category other than "A" has been made only on the basis of proven eligibility. The most preferred category is that designated as "commercial". Vehicles so qualified will be allowed gasoline to the extent of their proven normal requirements. Tourists' automobiles are also included in the rationing system.

Under the terms of the order the following quotas are allowed: Category A, from 300 to 380 gallons a year; Category B, from 440 to 580 gallons; Category Bx, from 660 to 860 gallons and Category E, from 1,940 to 2,500 gallons. Commercial vehicles are allowed gasoline to the extent of their proven normal requirements. Pleasure boat operators are allowed from 7½ gallons to 90 gallons a year, depending on the horsepower.

In order to conserve existing stocks of rubber, action was taken by the Controller of Supplies on December 12, 1941, when all dealers' stocks of automobile tires and tubes were frozen, and on the following day the processing of raw rubber generally for other than defence or munitions uses was suspended. Concurrently, the Motor Vehicle Controller prohibited the supplying of spare tires and tubes as equipment on new motor vehicles.

Subsequently an order was issued by the Controller of Supplies on January 5, 1941, governing the sale of new tires and tubes. Under this regulation, sale to the general public has been prohibited completely and may be made only to a very restricted eligible list representing essential services, and then only under permit and on delivery by the purchaser of a used tire or tube as the case may be, for which no allowance or payment may be made. Except for the establishment of essentiality categories, the purchase and sale of used and re-treaded tires and tubes are subject to substantially similar restrictions and the onus is placed on both buyer and seller to see that the conditions of sale are observed.

Similarly, on March 1, 1942, the release of rubber for processing by manufacturers was being permitted for the present on a limited basis in the case of an extremely restricted list of clearly essential uses.

No. 160. -- Scrap for the Scrap

Canada is the world's leading producer of newsprint paper. Her forests, abounding in pulpwood, are estimated to cover some 1,224,000 square miles and the extent and dependability of her widely distributed water power has pushed the pulp and paper industry into first place among Canadian enterprise.

There are 140 daily newspapers in the Dominion, having a combined circulation of over 2,341,000. Add to this the 4,746,000 copies of weekly editions as well as

some 1,600 other publications issued monthly, semi-monthly and quarterly etc. and you have a substantial pile of newsprint and other paper in your cellar.

Yet Canada actually imports waste paper. In the irrefutable language of statistics this amounted in 1941 to about 676,000 cwt. having a value of over $614,000. Most of this came from south of the international border, although a small portion does enter from foreign countries in the form of packing in cargoes.

While at first glance this might seem a parallel to carrying coals to Newcastle, further investigation reveals that it's not quite so ridiculous as one might believe. United States is the largest consumer of paper in the world. As a consequence the amount of waste paper made available for repulping is enormous. Canada, having facilities for repulping therefore buys up the American surplus. Old paper stock has become increasingly important because it is cheap, easily and economically converted into different grades of paper and paper board and over 80 per cent of it is reclaimed in the process. There is an immense available supply here at hand. The only question remaining is one of salvaging.

The Salvation Army has taken up the collection of waste paper quite extensively, and built up a reputation for clean, good quality scrap. A more general appreciation of the market value of waste paper of all kinds would increase the supply of old paper stock, and at the same time add considerably to the income of the general public.

We're willing to wager that a paper chase around your home would bring to light an unbelievable quantity of old books, magazines, newspapers, and cardboard boxes that you had forgotten about. To you this is just plain junk, quite useless where it is and a fire menace, but very valuable to the nation. Ferret it out of your attic and your cellar and send it to your local salvage collector.

Don't waste space hoarding waste!

No. 161 -- Forest Fires in 1941

With the arrival of warm spring weather, Canadian forests face one of the most critical periods of the year for at this time the danger of forest fires is very acute. This year is one of particular anxiety because the season of 1941 was the worst forest fire year since 1923. Last year the total damage and cost was $13,242,179, and the total area burned over reached 4¼ million acres. The average loss in the previous ten years was $4,498,463. The actual cost of fighting fires last year was $1,307,059, an increase of half a million dollars over the ten-year average.

Fortunately the fire season was not of equal severity in all parts of Canada, and with the exception of Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the fire losses were below the annual average for the previous decade. In the three provinces specifically mentioned, extremely dry weather, combined with other causes, resulted in the spread of fire which burned an area from two to seven times greater and caused losses from two to ten times higher than average for the previous ten years.

Spring fires accounted for approximately 70 per cent of the area burned over, and 85 per cent of the total loss. Lightning was the major cause of fires and accounted for 23 per cent as compared with the ten years average of 16 per cent. Settlers' land-clearing operations caused 18 per cent compared with 17 per cent average; smokers 14 per cent as compared with 16 per cent, and camp fires, 13 per

cent compared with 20 per cent.

These figures indicate that 23 per cent of all fires occurring in 1941 were caused by lightning, a natural cause, while the balance of 77 per cent was due to human carelessness which could be avoided. At this time when Canada's forests are playing such an important role in the war effort, the protection of the forest resources from fire is a matter of deep concern to all citizens of this Dominion. Particularly is this the case in view of the handicaps under which the various forest protection organizations are functioning, namely, loss of key personnel through enlistments, and the lack of labour usually available for fire-fighting operations but now employed in war industries. The situation can only be met by every Canadian doing his part by taking extra precautions in the use of fire in or near the forest.

No. 162 — Honey as a Substitute

Farmers who already have bees, and those who may be going to keep some this year will be able to augment their limited sugar supply by that excellent sweet—honey.

Those who have kept bees through the winter are reminded by C. B. Gooderham, the Dominion Apiarist, that springtime is the most critical period for beekeepers. It is then that the bees of the colony are weak in numbers and vitality and their food supply is low.

During the early spring and summer four things are essential to the upbuilding of a colony:-

(1) A prolific queen; (2) An adequate supply of food; (3) Protection during the changeable weather in spring, especially from cold winds; (4) Space for maximum brood production and the storage of surplus food that may be gathered.

The beekeeper is responsible for supplying these needs. They are important if a good crop of honey is desired.

There will, it is expected, be a good market at encouraging prices for all the honey that can be produced this year. Moreover, beeswax is in particular demand. It is used in several ways in war industries and beeswax is likely to sell higher than ever before.

The second estimate of Canada's 1941 honey crop stands at 27,472,100 pounds, an increase of 3.8 million pounds or 16 per cent larger than the 1940 crop of 23,671,300 pounds. Although records were established in 1941 in number of beekeepers and colonies, yields were relatively low, with the result that the crop was little more than average in size. The honey, however, was generally of good quality.

Practically the entire crop has been marketed at an average price to producers of 11.5 cents per pound, which is one cent per pound higher than the average price received for the 1940 crop. The total value of honey and wax produced in 1941 amounted to $3,276,200 as compared with $2,583,500, the revised value of the 1940 crop. Some expansion in the industry is expected in the 1942 season.

No. 163 -- Bright Ideas for Blackouts-I

A young lady from the West, who is connected with the Publicity Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has turned in this very informative story:

A few weeks ago I had the good fortune to be on board a crowded passenger train, westbound from Montreal--that great city of spires and smoke stacks. Every coach was filled to capacity, and I was obliged to share my seat with a middle-aged gentleman who puffed in at the last minute. After disposing of his several brief cases and valises, he settled down to what appeared to be an all-night reading session for he had come armed with three or four business publications of varying degrees of scientific interest. When he had finally found himself a comfortable position, I turned my attention once more to my own magazine.

Two or three quiet minutes passed and strident conversation in the coach toned down to that pleasant, friendly buzz peculiar to travellers and trains. Then my companion gave a short grunt of evident dissatisfaction, slapped down his reading matter and pulled a small object from his coat pocket. It looked somewhat like an ordinary cigarette lighter, in a brown plastic material. But it had a dial and a small pointer that jumped across the face of it. My curiosity was immediately aroused and I began peppering him with questions of polite interest.

He was obviously a chap who gloried in explanations. The gadget proved to be an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light, an electrometre I believe it is called, which, incidentally, under the prevailing circumstances, didn't even register! But, I had launched him on his favorite topic, so the next two hours passed quickly as I listened to the animated expoundings of an expert in the field of lighting engineering.

Of all the varied commercial enterprises, the essential industries and "pursuits being pursued" in this broad Dominion, the one with perhaps the brightest future of them all is that which engages itself in the manufacture of incandescent lamps. In 1940 there were five such establishments in Canada, all located in the eastern sections of the country. In that year they reached the highest production point in the history of the industry, with a total of 28,216,000 standard size bulbs, and some 15,573,000 miniature bulbs, worth $4,530,000 and $751,000 respectively.

At the present time, with the gloomy prospect of blackouts before us, research workers and manufacturers are fast making preparations to meet the abnormal condition and all it entails. We in this part of the globe have been blessed. We can start at the point of perfection already reached, through trial and error, by our less fortunate but exceedingly valiant brothers in Great Britain in the development of effective blackout lighting systems.

You've probably heard the one about saving all your burned out electric light bulbs so they can be sent to England for use in the blackouts. My friend, the lighting engineer, didn't laugh at that one. He was dead serious too when he said, "Well, it may sound ridiculous but do you know there are many well meaning but unthinking persons who have already proudly invested in such atrocities as black wax candles and plain white candles encased in glass lamp chimneys--'ideal blackout lights'!"

No. 164 — Bright Ideas for Blackouts-2

Then he went on to tell me about lights.

It seems that the human eye is made up of, among other things, parts that are called cones and rods. These are more susceptible to the rays of certain colors than to others--the rods to blue and the cones to red. From a high altitude blue light is more easily distinguished than any other. A pilot flying a bomber would be able to detect a light of this color on the ground while the rays shed by an ordinary white light might go unnoticed. After the blue comes red in this scale of visibility. So you can conscientiously discard that pink light in your boudoir or the red night light in your hall. According to the experts, the best light for blackout conditions is one of an orange color. Its discernibility from above is practically nil. If any light should escape it will not shine out like a "Here I am" sign.

The lighting engineer waxed voluble as he warmed to his subject. He told me about ultra violet lights, sunlamps, lights so powerful that they kill bacteria, and lamps that sterilize objects within a few moments of contact. It was his firm belief that in the not too distant future sunlamps would be part of the equipment of every home, and people would have a perpetual tan without going near the tropics. Air crew members of the R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas have been given ultra-violet ray treatments to make up for lack of sunshine during the dull English winter. By thus increasing the Vitamin D content in their systems the men's resistance to common colds is greatly increased.

He spoke amusedly of the varying effects produced by certain lighting arrangements. "For instance", he said, "I once installed a new type of white light in a butcher shop. The system was the latest thing at that particular time,--smart in appearance, bright and streamlined. But the butcher's business dropped 30 p.c. the first day and continued to drop each succeeding day. Customers would come in, take one look at the meat displayed and walk out. Why? The light shed by the new lamps made the most luscious of steaks look mouldy. Complying with the demand--not the request--of the unhappy vendor the newly installed system was replaced with another before the week was spent. This time we used a certain type of lamp that sheds a white light with a faint pinkish tinge that made even an old piece of shoe leather look appetizing. Soda fountains and ice cream parlours should invest in this type of light, because it enhances the appearance of the young lady patrons to a pleasing extent, and makes for better business."

All of which leads us to say, that you certainly can't make light of the lighting industry.

In Canada, besides standard incandescent lamps, small bulbs for automobile headlights, flashlights and Christmas tree lights etc. are turned out by the thousands each month. Imports of lamps--electric, incandescent and carbon and metal filament amounted in value to over $400,000 in 1940, an increase of some $50,000 over the previous year.

No. 165 — No Strings Attached

In the past we've been accustomed, you and I, to considering economy almost entirely in terms of our own personal benefaction. It's been every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Even now that we're face to face with the fact that final victory in this war will depend, to a large extent, upon our personal saving we still find it difficult to take a long view of this economy business.

We must learn to think collectively, to visualize our own small bit multiplied by a few hundred thousand. Then it begins to take on some significance.

For instance, take a yard of string. You usually throw it away with the garbage but you've begun to think collectively so you picture 9 million pieces of string, each a yard long. Nine million is the approximate number of people in Canada over the age of 10 years. If each of these individuals was to save one piece of string three feet long we would have enough to stretch across the breadth of the Dominion almost twice. And if they did that every week, inside of a year there would be enough to more than go around the whole world. Think of it!

Think of the hemp, jute and cotton twine Canada imports annually to supply us with string and cord. In 1940 the Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry recorded an import of some $67,000 worth of cotton cords and twine, binder twine to the value of $997,000 and $3,519,000 worth of sisal fibre. Each piece of string saved and re-used means that so much less needs to be manufactured, and so much less needs to be imported, leaving room and money for so much more of what it takes to win wars. Let's make this an all-out war effort, with no strings attached!

No. 166 — Poison Ivy

Every year with the advent of spring comes the oft unheeded warning "Beware Poison Ivy". Experienced campers or picnickers are not caught napping and a tip may be taken from their methods. They are careful to include in their preparations for the day a piece of good strong yellow laundry soap. The precaution is obvious.

Although there may be no poison ivy around, at the same time it is found throughout Canada in various guises. It may appear as a single plant or as a trailer scrambling over stumps and clumps, or as a climber covering trees to a height of 40 feet or more, with a stem of several inches in diameter. It is often found in places ideal for a picnic far removed from cultivation.

Poison ivy is the worst vegetable poison in North America and contact with any part of the plant, roots, stem, leaves, and flowers, may bring acute suffering. Its leaves are in bloom from April to June, and, although they are inconspicuous, they might attract children. Many remedies have been suggested to allay the burning and irritation caused by the plant, but one of the simplest is immediate washing of the parts affected with good strong yellow laundry soap.

The long-stalked leaves are divided into three distinct leaflets, bright green on the upper side, paler on the under. Full information, together with recommended treatments, may be obtained free by writing to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 167. — Native Fruits

During the present period of limited supplies of sugar it may be well to recall that prairie Indians used to dry many fruits, saskatoons, blueberries, buffaloberries, chokecherries, sand cherries, plums, haws, nannyberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, and even rose berries. They ground up the fruits of hackberry for seasoning. Hazel nuts were often parched and ground.

Blueberries and saskatoons can be put down without the use of sugar. These two

fruits are of mild flavor and may be relished without sweetening.

Wild strawberries should be productive this season following a wet spring. They are favourites as dessert, canned, jam, juice, and in tarts. Raspberries are similarly used and also are made into jelly and raspberry vinegar. Dewberries are employed chiefly as dessert and jam. Blackberries are eaten as dessert or canned.

Red and white currants go into pies, or jelly. Black currants are canned or made into jam and juice. They have taken on a new high rating since scientists have revealed that black currants are rich in Vitamin C content.

Sweetberry honeysuckles bear dark purple, oblong fruits that resemble blueberries in flavour. The berries are picked in July in the Riding Mountain territory. A plantation of this native edible honeysuckle is to be seen at the Morden Experimental Station. Indications are that the bushes thrive best in soil that is somewhat acid in reaction. However, they seem to tolerate high-lime soil to some extent. On the other hand, blueberries and cranberries must have soil that is distinctly acid.

Pembinas, or highbush cranberries, are common in moist thickets across the prairies. They are the source of many tons of jelly each year. The scarcity of sugar may see saskatoons harvested in full quantity this summer while pembinas are picked only in part. Pin cherries make excellent jelly. Wild plum is the leading native tree fruit. It, like the cherries, contains high acid and requires so much sweetening that they probably may be picked to large extent for dessert rather than for canning, jam and jelly.

Wild grapes compete with pin cherries as first choice among native fruits as material for making tasty jellies. These small grapes make a very fine fruit juice.

Fruit juices require only a moderate amount of sugar in their preparation. The whole fruit is employed as in jelly making, but for juice 1 1/2 times the water used for jelly extraction is added. A minimum of sugar to effect palatability is poured in. Juice may be stored in capped sterilized bottles as well as in jars.

No. 168. -- Condemn Destruction of Wild Flowers

Once again in the spring of the year, appeals are being made by the various horticultural societies throughout Canada against the reckless plucking of wild flowers. These appeals for the preservation of part of Canada's natural beauty do not mean that no wild flower should ever be picked but they do emphasize the necessity of a little thought on the part of the picker.

Some wild flowers should never be picked at all; others may be taken at will. Of the latter kind, like violets and hepaticas, are the plants whose flower stem rises directly from the roots, and provided the body of the plant is left undisturbed, no damage will have been occasioned. In any case, tearing up a plant by the roots merely to gain a bloom is wanton destruction.

Other wild flowers that should never be plucked at all are those which cannot be picked without removing all the foliage upon which depends the flowering of the bulbous root for the following season's crop of flowers. Of this species of flower is the White Trillium, the official floral emblem of Ontario. Instead of plucking the White Trillium, it would be far better to transfer the entire plant to one's garden, and thus perpetuate the significance of the emblem.

So the appeal goes out once more to all who have it in their power to save the wild flowers of Canada.

No. 169. — Flaxseed

Canada is in urgent need of more vegetable oils. Flaxseed is not only the most important oil producing but the only oil producing crop now grown extensively in Canada, outside certain areas suitable for the production of soybeans. While efforts are being made to increase the production in the Dominion of soybeans and other sources of fats, there is pressing need for an increase in acreage of flax in 1942. It is estimated that a crop of at least 20 million bushels could be absorbed during the coming year. The production in 1941 was approximately 6½ million bushels, and because the source of supply of imported oilseeds, oils, and fats from the Pacific is at present unavailable, increased production is necessary to help make up the deficiency.

The seed-bearing type of flax, states the revised Wartime Production Series pamphlet No. 1 on "Flaxseed", is the most important oil-producing crop now grown in Canada. Apart from the need for production, the present price of flaxseed makes the production more attractive than in some years past. Besides, there are no quotas restricting the delivery of flaxseed at present, and there is no danger of over-production for some years at least. Districts which produce starchy or piebald wheat can grow flaxseed of highest market quality.

No. 170. — Herbs for Seasoning

In the days before the war to have a herb garden was more of a pleasant hobby than a necessity because spices and seasonings could be bought from the grocer cheaply and suitably packaged. But the war has changed the situation and it may now be wise and thrifty for the housewife to grow her own seasonings. Our pioneer grandmothers grew several of their own herbs. They had to do so or go without. In those days ships were not bringing pepper from Java, cinnamon from Ceylon, cloves from East Africa and Madagascar, and ginger from China, or Jamaica or West Africa. And now in these war days ships have more important cargoes to carry than abundant quantities of spices and seasonings.

Every housewife knows that good seasoning is important to give foods the desired flavour. So it would seem that it would be wise this spring to set aside a corner of the garden for growing herbs and seasoning. There's a number of hardy herbs easy to grow. Some are perennials and once started will keep coming year after year. Some herbs such as parsley, chives and marjoram, can be dug up in the fall, and grown indoors all winter. A space of 4 by 12 feet or at most 4 by 20 will be large enough to grow all the seasonings for an average size family and still have some to spare. It is not necessary to put in many plants of any one kind. The soil of the herb garden should be fairly rich, well drained and well fertilized. Some herbs like mint and thyme don't need too much sun; others like chives and tarragon need plenty of sun. Some of the sweet herbs like marjoram and basil, which originally came from warm countries need warmth, sunshine and moist soil. They should not be planted outdoors until after the danger of frost is passed.

Suggestions for growing a few herbs for seasoning are: On the annual side of the herb garden, plant parsley, summer savory, basil, sweet marjoram and dill, and nasturtium and anise may be grown. On the perennial side plant sage, mint, thyme, chives and tarragon. These herbs will provide the seasonings that will do to flavour

everything from soup to dessert.

Any Dominion Experimental Farm or Agricultural College will be glad to give advice about growing herbs.

No. 171. -- Mental and Neurological Institutions

Institutions for the care of the insane in Canada had their genesis in the general hospital. The first on record was in connection with L'Hopital General, Quebec. About 1714 a small dwelling was built in connection with this hospital for the receiption and treatment of those suffering from mental diseases. In 1753 L'Hopital General, Montreal, erected several small buildings for the care of the insane. In 1824, a special committee of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada was appointed to inquire into the establishments for the reception and care of the insane and to report their findings with a view to improved methods of treatment.

In Upper Canada an Act was passed in 1830 making provision for the relief of destitute lunatics and in 1841 the first building was opened in Toronto for the care of the insane. In 1845 provision was made for the proper care and treatment of mental cases by the erection of such institutions as Quebec Asylum and that at Baie St-Paul.

About the same time the movement for the provision of proper care of the insane was developing in other provinces. In Prince Edward Island, after the passing of an Act authorizing the erection of an asylum near Charlottetown, a building was begun in 1844 which was replaced in 1879 by the Falconwood Asylum. In New Brunswick, in 1847, the old cholera hospital was abolished and the first of the group of buildings that now comprise the Provincial Hospital of Saint John was built and occupied. In 1856 the cornerstone of the first mental hospital of Nova Scotia was laid in Halifax.

Rockwood Asylum at Kingston was opened in 1856, followed by the London Mental Hospital in 1859. The construction of the first mental institution in Manitoba was begun at Selkirk in 1884, and was followed by Brandon Asylum in 1890. In Saskatchewan the first provincial mental hospital was built at Battleford in 1911, and soon afterwards the large mental hospital at Weyburn. The mental hospital at Ponoka, in Alberta, was completed in 1911 and the Provincial Mental Hospital at Edmonton in 1912. The first mental hospital in British Columbia was erected at New Westminster in 1878.

Mental institutions, or homes for the feeble-minded and the epileptic, are in most cases under provincial administration, although in Nova Scotia the insane are cared for in county institutions.

No. 172. -- Tourist Traffic in 1941

Canada's tourist attractions are an important national asset, even in wartime. A preliminary estimate places the expenditures of Tourists in Canada in 1941 at $108,000,000 and the expenditures of Canadian travellers in other countries at $21,000,000, representing a net balance of $87,000,000 in favour of Canada for the year. American tourists spent $104,000,000 in Canada in 1941 as against $95,000,000 in the preceding year. The expenditures of all tourists in Canada in 1940 totalled $102,000,000 and Canadians spent $42,000,000 in other lands, leaving a favourable

balance of $60,000,000 for that year.

American tourist travel to Canada in 1941 was greater than in 1940. Visitors from the United States in 1941 numbered 13,968,088 compared with 13,529,429 in the preceding year. The number of permits issued to American automobiles entering Canada for periods up to sixty days or six months increased by more than 18 per cent, and travel to the Dominion by rail was up 9 per cent. Restrictions on the hours of sale of gasoline which went into effect in July, 1941, seem to have had little effect on the volume of United States motor travel to Canada.

Prominent among Canada's tourist attractions is her system of national parks, 26 in number, extending from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. In 1941 national parks situated within easy reach of military training centres were freely visited by members of the armed forces. At the mountain parks of Western Canada airmen from Australia and New Zealand were among the most enthusiastic visitors. The movement of tourists from the United States to national parks in Canada in 1941 showed an increase of approximately 30 per cent over the preceding year.

No. 173. — Canada Producing More Chemicals

Canada is now turning out tremendous quantities of chemical products. For the most part the Dominion is well supplied with the raw materials needed in their manufacture, the chief exception being phosphates, nitrates, and bromine. Production of common salt in Canada increased from 464,714 tons valued at $2,823,269 in 1940 to 560,827 tons valued at $3,008,231 in 1941. About 46 per cent of the total output in Ontario was used in the production of heavy chemicals. Production of sodium sulphate, all of it from deposits in Saskatchewan, reached a record total of 115,601 tons in 1941 which compares with 94,260 tons in 1940. A considerable part of the output is being exported.

The chemical and allied industries require a large quantity of these minerals in the making of acids, calcium and sodium compounds, fine chemicals, compressed and liquefied gases, fertilizers, and many other products. Common salt is needed, for instance, in the making of caustic soda, chlorine, and synthetic hydrochloric acid; sodium sulphate in the making of sulphate pulp and in the separation of nickel and copper; the phosphates in the making of fertilizers and phosphorus; pyrite and other sulphur-containing minerals in the making of acids, explosives, and paper; calcium chloride, used in refrigeration, dust-proofing direct roads and airports, and in hardening cement; and bromine in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead compounds for use in high test aviation gasoline.

No. 174. — Wood Replaces Metals

Canada's resources in timber continue to play a most prominent part in the war effort. The increased demand for metals for war purposes and the abundance of wood in Canada have resulted in a swing-back from metal to wood for a variety of purposes and to the consideration of wood or wood derivatives for a number of new uses.

Wood is meeting a shortage of steel for advertising signs; handles, beams and other parts of agricultural implements; arches and trusses of buildings; barges for various purposes; barrels; burial caskets; concrete forms; poles and piling; floor girders and joists; fencing; window frames and sashes; freight cars; office, house and hotel furniture; farm gates; golf shafts; aeroplane hangars; lookout towers;

roofing; shelving; brewery and water tanks; bridges; spokes and felloes of wheels; and numerous other articles.

Wood, in its natural form or after processing, is helping to meet a shortage of tin formerly used in bearings, containers, kitchen utensils, ornaments, roofing, small tubes, and trays; and a variety of other goods.

The rapid and steady development of the use of phenol and urea resin adhesives is opening up a number of new fields for plywood and improved wood.

No. 175. — Care of Farm Machinery

There never was a time when there was such urgent necessity for conserving farm machinery and power. Farm machinery of all kinds is capable of a long useful life, if given proper care and repairs made when required. Here are a few helpful suggestions for maintaining the life and efficiency of farm tractors, electric motors and other power units.

Keep the motor clean. Dirt rots spark plug wires and does other damage. Use only the cleanest fuels, oils and greases. Service the air cleaner at least once a day and several times if working under very dusty conditions. Allow the motor to warm up before applying a load. Don't overload the tractor. Avoid stop-start or short run operation as much as possible. Keep the ignition system in first class condition at all times. Check spark plug gaps frequently, keep valve clearances correctly adjusted and adjust carburetor for best performance. The cooling system should be flushed out at least twice a year.

The instruction book supplied with the power unit or machine is the best guide for all items of service and operation. Take care of the tires as they are now precious. While the war continues there will hardly be any imports of rubber.

With the problems of labour shortage and the difficulty, if not impossibility in some cases, of replacing farm power machinery, it's important that farmers give more care and consideration to the machines and equipment than they ever did before. It's all wanted to keep up food production. Food is one of the most important items in the war.

No. 176. — Iceland Pack

Because Britain's food needs are so great Canada's housewives aren't going to get any canned salmon or canned herring from the Dominion's 1942 packs but there'll be other good Canadian canned fish for them—for example, chicken haddie—and that gives added interest to the new method of processing, "Iceland pack," which has been receiving attention from some canners. Canned chicken haddie combines the good qualities of three fine sea fish, haddock, cod and hake, for it is defined under the Meat and Canned Foods Act as a combination of all three, but advantages claimed for the "Iceland pack" method of preparation are that it results in lessened flaking of the fish and that consequently the product is of especially attractive appearance and leads itself to an increased variety of uses. Consumers in the United Kingdom, by the way, are said to regard "Iceland pack" fish as particularly acceptable.

On the other hand, however, "Iceland pack" production is somewhat more costly than production by means of the ordinary method of putting up chicken haddie, and that may mean a higher price to the consumer. The greater cost in production is

largely due to the fact that more raw material is required to produce, say, 100 pounds of "Iceland pack" than would be needed to produce a hundred pounds of chicken haddie prepared in the usual way.

In preparing chicken haddie in the ordinary way the edible parts of the flaked fish muscle are picked by hand and packed in paper-lined flat cans after the gutted fish have been skinned, brined and steamed. Under the "Iceland pack" method, as it has recently been outlined by Dr. Ernest Hess, of the federal Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, the fish are filleted and the skinned fillets, after being brined in saturated salt brine for six minutes, are cut into pieces the length of the can height; "two of these cuts are rolled in pure white parchment paper of suitable size, taking care to put the darker, reddish (skin) sides of the pieces together. The rolls of wrapped cuts--one end folded over, the other end left open--are placed in close rows on trays with bottoms of large sheets of galvanized iron rather than wire netting. The trays are loaded into steam boxes, resting at a slight angle, with the open end of the rolls at the lower side, to allow draining." The wrapped fish cuts on the trays are steamed at 212 degrees Fahrenheit for thirteen minutes and, after removal from the steam box, they are stacked in a cool place, with the open end of the rolls lower, so that draining may be completed and the fish cooled. Then the open ends of the parchment rolls are folded over, the cans are filled with the packages of fish (usually three packages to a can and each can holding fourteen ounces of cooked fish), the cans are exhausted for fifteen minutes at 212 degrees, sealed immediately, processed at 239 degrees F. for seventy-five minutes, and then cooled in water as soon as they have come from the cooking retorts.

No. 177. -- Fishing Bears

Naturally it's expected that many hundreds of fishermen will share in British Columbia's great salmon fishery but when fishing bears come into the picture it's time to call a halt. Fishery regulations so designed as to give adequate protection to the salmon runs are respected by the fishermen, but not by the bears! The bears are contemptuous of man-made rules of conduct.

Take, for instance, the Bowron River area in the Quesnel district. Here, during the past year, considerable time was spent by fisheries officials to ascertain the damage to the sockeye runs by bears which frequent the region, scooping out the salmon as they ascend the streams. Remains of dead salmon were found adjacent to the spawning grounds where the bears had been fishing and it was estimated fully 10 per cent of the total number of fish which tried to ascend to the spawning ground had been destroyed by bears either before or during the spawning stage. This, of course, represented a sizeable loss of potential salmon since each spawning fish may produce a large number of eggs.

The bears are a decided menace to spawning salmon. They prefer the fresh-run fish and pay little attention to the spent salmon which have already spawned. Not alone are they active in the Bowron region either, for in certain districts of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and elsewhere fishing bears also make heavy raids on the fish bound for the spawning beds.

As a measure of protection a number of these natural enemies are destroyed by fisheries officials of the Dominion Department of Fisheries each year. However, it is impossible to maintain a check on all of the animals with a taste for salmon fishing and each year these predators take quite a toll from the salmon fishery which is the source of Canada's great canned salmon pack.

No. 178. -- It is Worth It!

Is the freedom of the sea lanes worth protecting? Is foreign trade, exchange of merchandise between far distant countries so very important to our way of life? Couldn't we be self-sufficient and get along equally well?

These and like queries have been voiced countless times by many who, while sincere in their sympathy for the great risks taken and hardships endured by our Navy and Merchant seamen, nevertheless display gross ignorance and little understanding of the degree to which we are dependent upon our foreign connections and trade relations for our everyday necessities.

Let us step into any country general store across Canada and take stock of the essentials carried by the dealer in his effort to meet the common wants of his community.

Right off, we see cans of coffee and packages of tea piled on the corner of the counter. Probably the coffee beans were grown in British East Africa, Jamaica or South America, and the tea leaves sprouted in India or Ceylon. You don't drink tea or coffee? Well, possibly you enjoy an occasional soft drink--a beverage that perhaps contains coca leaves from Peru and kola nuts from Jamaica. The chocolate bars and candy in the cases there used cocoa beans from the Gold Coast or the West Indies in their manufacture, and the chewing gum, chicle from Central America or Mexico. And there are some peanuts that were probably picked in India or China.

In the grocery section we find dates from Iraq, figs from Turkey, and walnuts from China. From far off Australia, now harassed by the immediate threat of war on her own shores, come raisins and currants, gelatine and some of our sugar. And then there are spices and flavorings. We have vanilla from down Mexico way, and ginger and nutmeg from the West Indies and at one time the East Indies. Chris Columbus himself set sail in search of these supplements to whatever was cooking in those dim and distant days.

Over on this side of the shop we find remedies for various ailments to which the homo genus falls prey at one time or another. Here's castor oil from India and Brazil, cod-liver oil from Newfoundland and Norway, and quinine, the old standby for colds in the head, from the Netherlands Indies, while that iodine probably came from Chile.

Farther down the store we see cakes of fine toilet soap that contain citronella oil from Java, now under the domination of a few small men, cocoanut oil from the Philippines in the middle of the Pacific, and palm oil from the valley of the Nile. In the show window are cosmetics, dear to the prideful hearts of all the community belles and ex-belles. These beauty aids contain, among other ingredients, safflower from China, lavender from England, clove oils from Madagascar, quince seed from Iran and Spain and almond oil from Spain.

There, we've skimmed over the store and found very few articles that can be produced entirely within the boundaries of our own Dominion, from home-grown materials and the natural resources available. Do you still wonder why men are risking their all in a supreme and gallant effort to keep the seven seas free from pirates, of one kind and another?

No. 179. -- Growing and Canning of Vegetables

The following information regarding the growing and canning of vegetables will be of interest to readers of A Fact a Day:

Q. Will there be a shortage of fresh vegetables in Canada in 1942?
A. Indications are the supply will be equal to that of 1941.

Q. Could I help the war effort by planting a vegetable garden?
A. If you have always had a vegetable garden, by all means plant one again this year. If you have not had one before and have not had previous experience, it is not urged that you plant one this year. Where community gardens or school gardens have been successfully operated in the past, these should be continued. There is no present necessity for new community or school gardens.

Q. Why don't you want any NEW gardens?
A. Because they would create the demand for equipment such as garden tools, fertilizers and sprays, which are made from materials needed by Canada's war industries and because Canada's vegetable seed supply can best be employed by experienced gardeners with equipment on hand.

Q. Does what you have said apply to country and city folk alike?
A. No. It has always been expected that rural communities would maintain home vegetable gardens, and both the Dominion and Provincial Governments in Canada have promoted this policy. At this time, to aid in eliminating unnecessary transportation, it is more desirable than ever before that rural communities should be self-supporting in vegetables.

Q. Is there sufficient seed for 1942?
A. There is enough for normal production, but not sufficient for any wastage whatsoever. Canada MUST retain some reserve as a safeguard against possible seed crop failure in 1942.

Q. Are there any kinds of vegetables of which the reserve seed supply is less than usual?
A. The reserve seed supply of beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumber, onion, tomato and turnips is slightly less than normal.

Q. If I plant a garden, what crops should I grow?
A. If yours is a country garden your ability to get seed would be the only limiting factor. If yours is a city garden, it would be best to plant from seed, lettuce, radish, spinach, wax or green beans, beets, swiss chard, carrots (in areas where they succeed); and a few tomato plants, and onions grown from sets.

Q. Where can I get information on the growing of vegetables?
A. Write the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; your nearest Agricultural College; or your Provincial Department of Agriculture, and they will send you details.

Q. Is there anything I CAN do to help make food supplies last longer?
A. Yes. This summer and autumn use fresh vegetables as much as possible and do not draw on the supply of canned vegetables. In the autumn, store your surplus root vegetables under proper conditions. If you have usually bought large amounts in the fall, take every care to store so that WASTAGE IS AVOIDED.

Q. Where can I get information on how to store vegetables?
A. Write the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; your nearest Agricultural College; or your Provincial Department of Agriculture, and they will send you details.

Q. I thought the Wartime Prices and Trade Board brought out an Order which limited the production of canned vegetables?
A. Not exactly. There will be a normal supply of all canned vegetables excepting pork and beans, beets and carrots which can be kept in other ways, so there is no cause for any undue concern in 1942. The Board's action was taken to CONSERVE TIN not because of any food shortage.

Q. I see by various press articles that housewives are urged to can their own supplies in glass ---- should I do this?
A. Home canning of vegetables is desirable to the limit that proper facilities will permit. Available information indicates there are sufficient rubber rings and glass jars for normal demands.

Q. Where can I get information on home canning?
A. Write the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, your nearest Agricultural College, or your Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Q. Are you sure the commercial vegetable growers will have sufficient labour to produce what they did last year?
A. It is expected that other sources of labour will be mobilized where necessary to work under the competent direction of the vegetable growing industry and you may be able to make your best contribution by helping some commercial gardener who is faced with labour shortage.

No. 180. — Going to the Movies

The movies are apparently a very popular form of entertainment for most Canadians. This point is borne out by the fact that the total number of admissions during 1940 exceeded 150 million, no less. Many of us spend little or nothing on this type of entertainment while others dig deep into the family purse to be made glad or sad by the story projected on the screen. The per capita expenditure on the movies during 1940 was $3.35, being the highest figure since 1930 when it was $3.77.

British Columbians have always been the great moving picture supporters, or at least ever since the Bureau commenced compiling statistics on movie houses. The per capita expenditure by Canada's No. 1 movie-conscious province in 1940 was $5.00, dropping from $6.05 in 1930. Ontario was second in 1940 with an outlay of $4.63, with Nova Scotia third at $3.27 and Manitoba fourth at $3.23. Alberta was next at $2.80, Quebec $2.30, New Brunswick $2.21, Saskatchewan $1.76 and Prince Edward Island $1.26.

The relative proportions of single and double feature performances shown varied but little from 1939. Single feature performances formed 37 per cent of the total number while double feature programmes made up the remaining 63 per cent. The proportion of double feature programmes to the total was lowest in Prince Edward Island at five per cent and was highest in Quebec province at 83 per cent. Double feature programmes formed 67 per cent of the total number shown in both Ontario and British Columbia, 63 per cent in Manitoba, 50 per cent in New Brunswick, 46 per cent in Alberta, 44 per cent in Nova Scotia and 25 per cent in Saskatchewan.

Motion picture theatre receipts in 1940 aggregated $37,859,000 in 1940, being the highest figure reported for the past ten years. The figures do not include amusement taxes. This information is taken from a report compiled by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 181. — Wool Board Established

The Canadian Wool Board, Ltd., has been established under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to act as sole agent in the buying and distribution of all Canadian produced wools, both shorn and pulled. All prices at which Canadian wools shall be bought and sold will be set by the Wool Board. The Board undertakes to purchase all Canadian produced wools for the duration of the war and for one year thereafter.

Prices for all grades and qualities of Canadian fleece will be set for 1942 so as to assure the grower of a reasonable return for his clip, according to its grade and quality. Settlement with each grower will be based on the grade, shrinkage, and general condition of his individual clip.

All agents, country collectors fieldmen, local associations, or other persons operating in the collection of fleece wool must be licensed by Canadian Wool Board, Ltd. There is no intention to upset unduly the regular and legitimate channel of trade through which individual clips have been handled for some years past.

All wools collected, procured or solicited by a licensed operator must pass through a Registered Warehouse. It is unlawful for any agency or person other than a Registered Warehouse or Licensed Operator to buy or procure any ungraded fleece, and it is also an offence to sell or deliver to a Warehouse or Operator not licensed by the Canadian Wool Board, Ltd. Any non-delivery of wool to a specified warehouse must be reported immediately.

Any grower may ship direct to a Registered Grading Warehouse and in all cases final settlement, based on the prices set for the various grades, will go direct to the grower from or through the Registered Warehouse.

No. 182. — Easy Way to Keep Beef

During warm weather, if beef is to be kept in the home for a day or two before being cooked, it is a wise precaution, particularly if the refrigerator is not of the best, to adopt the treatment known as "marinating". The process consists of preparing a marinade, or preservative mixture, made up of blending vinegar or lemon juice with olive, corn, or other vegetable oil in the proportion of one part vinegar to two or three parts oil. A little pepper or a dash of mustard may be added if desired.

Place the meat in a covered earthenware dish, not a metal dish on account of the acid, and thoroughly coat the beef with the marinade, which may be applied handily with a pastry brush. Rub well into the crevices of the meat. This process not only protects the meat from the air and helps to preserve it, but the acid makes it more tender and the oil improves the flavour. If the marinade is intended only for softening the fibres and making the meat more tender, the proportions of the mixture should be reversed, that is, two or three parts of vinegar to one part of oil.

According to the most recent report on cold storage holdings of meat and lard issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the amount of beef in storage in Canada on March 31 totalled 21,966,000 pounds. This, of course, includes cuts, fancy meats and imported stock.

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